

A method for determining the time of maximum fertility in the mammalian ovulation cycle, for the purpose of assisting conception, wherein testing is conducted over a period of days in the current ovulation cycle on samples of body fluid obtained from an individual human subject to detect an elevated concentration of first analyte, such as luteinising hormone (LH) indicative of the event of ovulation, and additionally testing is conducted over a period of days in the current ovulation cycle on samples of body fluid obtained from the individual subject to detect an elevated concentration of a second analyte, such as estradiol or a metabolite thereof, especially estradiol-3-glucuronide (E3G), to provide advance warning of ovulation.

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